

THE KABUL TIMES

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Cabinet discusses economic, social issues in weekly meeting



KABUL: The 15th meeting of the cabinet was held with the Prime Minister of the Islamic Emirate, Mullah Mohammad Hassan Akhund, on the chair to discuss economic, agriculture, cultural, and social issues, Arg said in a statement Tuesday.

According to the statement, a delegation was appointed to address the problems of businessmen in the field of industry and trade in Nangarhar and provide them with the necessary facilities.

The Deputy Prime Minister for Administrative Affairs, Mawlavi Abdul Salam Hanafi, has been instructed to hold meetings with the officials of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior Affairs and the General Directorate of Intelligence and solve their problems in remote areas of the country.

During the previous meeting of the cabinet of the Islamic Emirate, various issues were discussed, and the relevant officials were instructed to address the challenges facing the suffering people of the country and provide them with essential services and facilities nationwide.

The Kabul Times

Trump's threat to reclaim Bagram base a mere dream, fantasy, says Mujahid



KABUL: Zabihullah Mujahid, the spokesman of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan said in an audiotape the other day that U.S. President Donald Trump's threat to reclaim the Bagram base is a mere dream and fantasy.

Rejecting U.S. President Donald Trump's remarks about retaking control of the Bagram base and U.S. weapons left behind during the 2021 withdrawal, said this was a "dream."

Mujahid also rejected Trump's claims that Bagram is managed by China, and said: "This base is in the hands of the Islamic Emirate forces and there are no foreign forces."

"Afghanistan is independent and we will not place our territory in the hands of any country. Bagram is in the hands of our own forces, not China. Taking Bagram is a dream; America should also get rid of this idea, and so should the fugitives of the previous regime," he said.

Warning the U.S. Mujahid said that the Islamic Emirate is not the (former) Ashraf Ghani administration that will do whatever you order.

On the issue of reclaiming weapons left behind by the U.S., Mujahid said: "These weapons were taken as spoils and we will use them to defend independence and the Islamic system."

Referring to the recent rumors regarding disunity and differences among the Islamic Emirate, Mujahid asserted complete unity within the Islamic Emirate leadership, highlighting past successes against heavily armed international adversaries and urging Afghans to disregard enemy disinformation.

He addressed the policies of Western countries toward the Islamic Emirate, stating that nations facing setbacks in Afghanistan are unable to accept the country's progress and current state. See P4

412 newly graduated cadets join national army



KABUKL: The Ministry of National Defense of the Islamic Emirate said Tuesday in a statement that 412 military cadets received graduation certificates after completing a three-month professional course in the training center of the Joint Military Training Command of Hazrat Abdullah ibn Masood (Kabul Military Training Center).

Congratulating the graduates, the officials emphasized the significance of continuous education and professional development aligned with the demands of the current era and asked them to prioritize the principles of Sharia and the Islamic system over personal interests, the statement added.

All graduated soldiers, while receiving their certificates, expressed their commitment to safeguarding the Islamic system and their country, pledging to protect them with their lives and blood.

A few days ago, 151 military cadets received graduation certificates after completing a three-month professional course in the training center of the Joint Military Training Command of Hazrat Abdullah ibn Masood and joined the national army.

After the resumption of power by the Islamic Emirate, hundreds of thousands of people graduated from the military centers of the Ministry of National Defense and were assigned to military units nationwide.

The Kabul Times

Road to be reconstructed, graveled in Faryab

MAYMANA: A road with a length of 22 kilometers worth 22 million Afghani will be reconstructed and graveled in the country's northern province of Faryab, the provincial governor's press office said in a statement Tuesday.

During the inaugural ceremony, the provincial governor, Mullah Abdul Ahad Fazli, said that with the completion of the project, the transportation problems of 72 villages will be solved, and the necessary facilities will be provided for the residents of Qiasar district.

According to the statement, the project is funded by the World Bank, providing job opportunities for hundreds of people in the district. It should be said that road construction is vital for fostering economic development and well-maintained roads facilitate the movement of goods and services, enabling businesses to thrive and expand their reach. They provide access to markets, reduce transportation costs, and promote trade between districts and provinces. **The Kabul Times**

Beradar urges UNAMA to ensure transparency in humanitarian aid distribution

KABUL: Mullah Abdul Ghani Beradar, the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs of the Islamic Emirate, met with Indrika Ratwatte, the Deputy Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, urging them to ensure transparency in humanitarian aid distribution in the country, his office said in a statement Tuesday.

Expressing his gratitude for the assistance provided by UNAMA to Afghan citizens affected by natural disasters, he urged the organization to ensure transparency in the distribution of humanitarian aid in Afghanistan and to shift its focus towards implementing development projects in the country.



"Implementing development projects in the country would not only create job opportunities for Afghans but also improve their living conditions in key areas," Mullah Beradar said, as quoted by the statement.

Meanwhile, Indrika Ratwatte stated that in coordination with the Islamic Emirate, they would continue their support in Afghanistan.

Ratwatte added that the UNAMA assistance includes development and humanitarian aid, providing facilities for returning Afghan refugees, supporting the private sector, promoting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and facilitating the establishment of small businesses in rural areas through microfinance programs.

"UNAMA aims to help Afghan farmers transition away from opium cultivation by offering alternative livelihood programs," he said, adding to support Afghan farmers, UNAMA will distribute improved seeds and chemical fertilizers, construct small dams, and clean irrigation canals in Afghanistan.

Furthermore, he stated that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan will work on facilitating access to international markets for Afghan agricultural products, industrial goods, and handicrafts.

The Kabul Times

240 prisoners released from jails in Balkh, Nangarhar

Among those freed are 43 women and 16 children, with several other inmates also benefiting from decreased sentences, the agency said.

KABUL: Based on a decree of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) Shaikh Mullah Hebatullah Akhundzada, 240 prisoners have been released from the central prison of Balkh and Nangarhar provinces, the state-run Bakhtar News Agency reported Tuesday.



Among those freed are 43 women and 16 children, with several other inmates also benefiting from decreased sentences, the agency said.

Expressing gratitude, the released individuals described clemency as a second chance to rebuild their lives, promising to move forward with responsibility and leave past mistakes behind.

It is to be noted that based on a decree of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Emirate, 39 prisoners, including 4 women, had previously been released from the central prison of Ghor province.

The Kabul Times

Bigum Radio suspended over media rule violation, Farahi

KABUL: Bigum Radio, with a work permit from the Ministry of Information and Culture, has been suspended due to certain violations, such as providing media materials to a TV channel abroad, an official said Tuesday.



Deputy Information and Culture Minister for Publication Affairs, Mawlavi Hayatullah Muhajer Farahi said that the broadcast of the radio was suspended until full investigation into its documents and to clarify that why the radio has used the work permit improperly.

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Food for thought

Today's generation guarantees our bright future

No obstacle to develop Wakhan Corridor project

The Wakhan Corridor is in the Badakhshan province of Afghanistan, where it stretches eastward, connecting Afghanistan to Xinjiang, China. It also separates the Badakhshan Autonomous region of Tajikistan in the north from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan regions in Pakistan in the south, the latter of which is also part of the disputed region of Kashmir.

This high mountain valley serves as the source of both the Panj and Pamir rivers, which converge to form the larger Amu Darya River. For countless centuries, a vital trade route has traversed this valley, facilitating the movement of travelers to and from East, South, and Central Asia.

The Wakhan Corridor can transform Afghanistan into a trade hub and a regional transit and connectivity center.

The Washington Post reported that the Islamic Emirate is attempting to turn the remote Wakhan region into an international trade center and connect Afghanistan to China. However, security challenges and a lack of financial resources could hinder the project's progress.

Recently, the newspaper also analyzed different aspects of the Wakhan Corridor project, saying that, according to satellite images, no new construction has taken place in the past seven months, and the completed section of the road ends less than half a mile from the Chinese border.

But, the Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Emirate has rejected a report by The Washington Post regarding security and economic challenges facing the Wakhan project. It's incorrect. This is to ensure that no impediment was faced by the mega project as Afghanistan, China, and regional countries have the political and economic will to advance this project, and there are no security challenges against it, reports suggest.

Afghanistan is now becoming self-sufficient and is not dependent on foreign aids nor did it isolate nor facing any security threats.

All economic projects, including the Wakhan Corridor, are running normally. The project is suspended due to freezing weather and will start once the climate moderates.

The importance of justice and fairness in Islamic governance

One of the fundamental responsibilities of an Islamic government is to treat all citizens equally, regardless of their social status, class, or position.



An Islamic government is founded on the principles of justice and fairness, which serve as a foundation for genuine peace and prosperity for all of humanity.

In Islam, justice is not only crucial for individual life but also essential for creating a balanced and stable society.

Implementing justice and fairness within Islamic law is a fundamental responsibility of the government, ensuring that all its affairs are managed according to these principles.

Justice is not merely limited to the enforcement of laws; rather, it extends to securing equal rights for all members of society, assisting the poor, and fostering a culture of mutual respect and cooperation.

By upholding justice, an Islamic government guarantees the rights of all citizens, whether they are Muslims or non-Muslims.

Both the Quran and Hadith emphasize the importance of justice repeatedly.

The Quran states: "Indeed, Allah commands justice and good conduct" (Surah An-Nahl: 90), and the Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) said, "Justice is the foundation of governance." Implementing justice not only prevents corruption but also creates a fair and harmonious environment in which people can live securely with their rights protected.

One of the fundamental responsibilities of an Islamic government is to treat all citizens equally, regardless of their social status, class, or position.

The benefits of implementing justice and fairness are not limited to governmental stability alone.

Justice serves as a key foundation for societal development and prosperity.

When a government ensures the rights of its citizens through justice, it fosters a peaceful and progressive environment for social advancement.

The application of justice strengthens people's trust in the government, encouraging them to respect its laws and policies.

This trust builds a strong sense of mutual reliance within society, reducing corruption and oppression.

A clear example of the implementation of justice can be observed during the Islamic Caliphate, particularly under the leadership of Caliph Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA). His governance was marked by justice and fairness, benefiting people from all social classes and backgrounds.

Through his administration, the rights of all citizens—Muslims and non-Muslims alike—were safeguarded, and efforts were made to address their economic and social needs. One notable instance from the Caliphate period highlights Umar's (RA) commitment to justice.

He ensured the well-being of orphans, the poor, and the underprivileged by establishing an equitable system where everyone received resources according to their needs.

His policies, rooted in justice, helped uplift society and contributed to overall development. For example, during his time, the impoverished segments of society received regular assistance, and special policies were introduced for the care of orphans.

During Caliph Umar's reign, justice became a fundamental tool for maintaining social order and preventing corruption.

Justice was not just a responsibility of government officials but also a shared duty among all citizens, ensuring the protection of individual rights and creating a society based on fairness and equality. Through the implementation of justice, stability was maintained, and the society evolved into a peaceful, just and thriving environment.

The history of Islam demonstrates that the era of the Caliphate was a strong example of the successful application of justice.

Even today, if societies prioritize justice and fairness, they can benefit from the robust system established during Umar's (RA) governance.

This model provides a valuable lesson in governance, serving as a guiding principle for nations and communities seeking to build just and progressive societies.

An Islamic government must develop systems that ensure justice is applied so that no individual has to rely on personal connections or favors to obtain their rightful entitlements.

To achieve this, government institutions must establish a strong judicial system and support mechanisms for the underprivileged and oppressed.

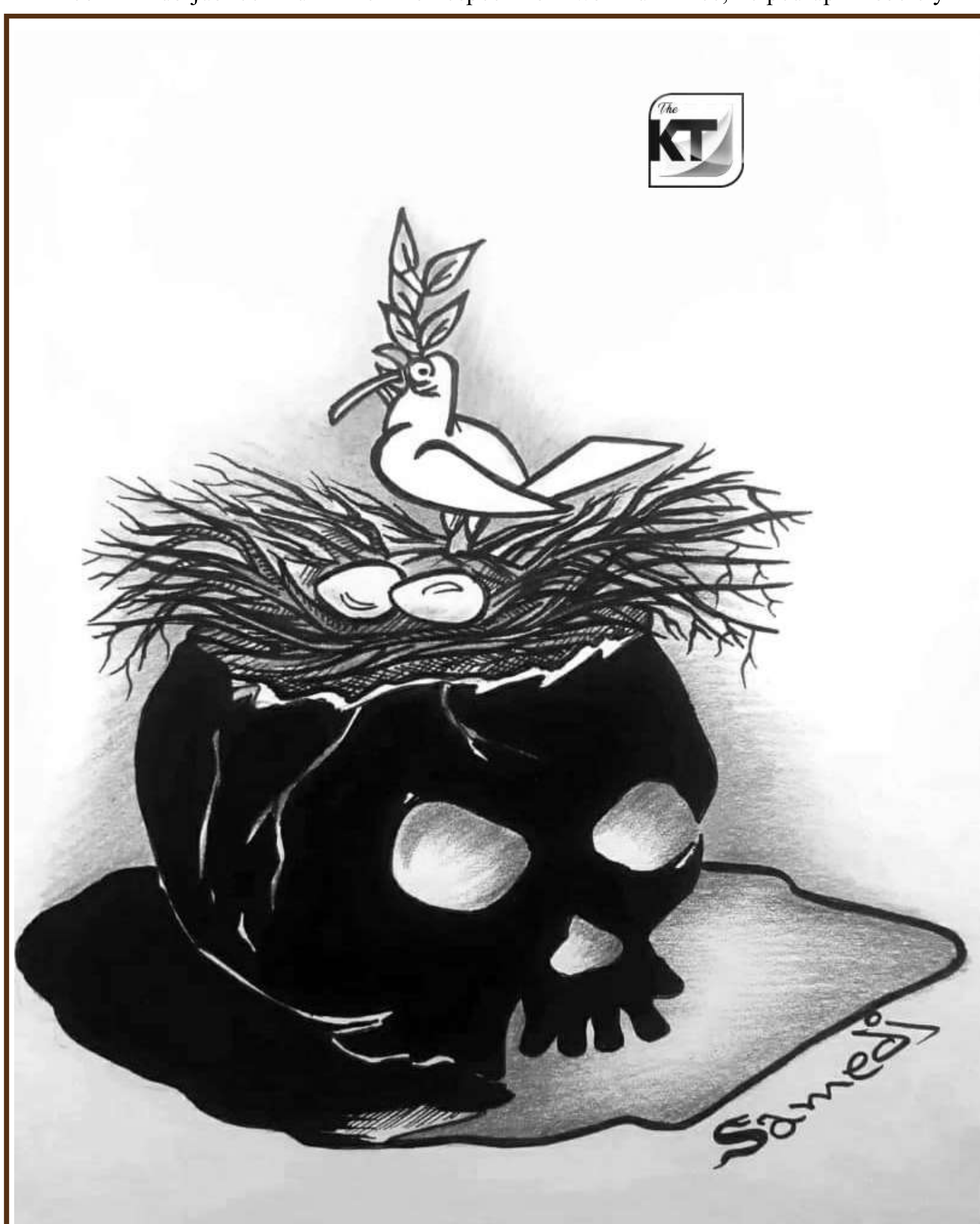
Assisting the poor, providing for orphans, and expanding access to education for all are critical steps in the implementation of justice.

By enforcing justice, an Islamic government not only contributes to individual well-being but also plays a vital role in the economic and social development of the entire society.

A justice-based governance model fosters public trust, ensuring that society moves toward progress.

Therefore, the role of justice and fairness in the concept of an Islamic government is of utmost importance, as it serves as the foundation for societal growth, public welfare, and global peace.

Mohammad Qasim Azzam



Prioritizing well-being of citizens is essential for effective governance

As winter tightens its grip on Afghanistan, heavy snowfall has transformed the landscape into a breathtaking yet challenging environment.

The closure of major highways and transportation routes in several provinces has severely affected daily life, particularly in remote villages and mountainous areas.

The freezing temperatures, combined with economic hardships, poverty, and unemployment, have intensified the difficulties faced by communities.

Many people struggle not only to heat their homes due to fuel shortages but also to secure basic necessities for survival.

The critical question now arises: What role should the government play in addressing these urgent challenges? Are there emergency plans in place to deliver immediate assistance and ease economic burdens? More importantly, how should government fulfill its obligations in such situations?

In Islam, government officials are morally and religiously obliged to care for their people.

The duty of an Islamic leader is not just to govern but to protect citizens from hardships, ensuring their well-being, security, and access to essential services.

Every government official, regardless of rank, is responsible for managing public affairs and addressing challenges faced by citizens. Islamic teachings emphasize that neglecting this responsibility may lead to accountability both in this world (through public complaints and legal action) and in the hereafter (divine punishment).

Therefore, preventive measures should be taken before the arrival of harsh winter to ensure that emergency relief plans are ready and implemented effectively. Governments must develop strategies that include:

1. Providing immediate aid—distributing fuel, food, and medical supplies to vulnerable communities.
2. Clearing blocked roads—ensuring transportation and supply chains remain operational.
3. Building weather-resistant roads—investing in infrastructure that can withstand extreme conditions.
4. Establishing emergency shelters—helping those stranded due to extreme weather.

One of the major reasons for transportation disruptions in Afghanistan is the lack of durable infrastructure.

The country's road networks remain underdeveloped, particularly in mountainous and rural areas where harsh winters make travel nearly impossible.

Constructing all-weather roads and improving connectivity in isolated regions could significantly reduce the winter crisis and its impact on people's lives.

The Afghan government must prioritize transportation development by investing in stronger roads, better bridges, and modernized infrastructure to ensure year-round accessibility.

Without such initiatives, communities will continue to suffer every winter due to the lack of efficient transportation networks.

Addressing winter-related challenges requires coordinated efforts between various government departments and local agencies. Ministries responsible for disaster management, public works, transportation, and rural development must work together to:

- Develop long-term solutions to prevent recurring crises.
- Ensure swift road-clearing operations after heavy snowfall.
- Coordinate with humanitarian organizations for timely assistance.
- Educate the public on winter preparedness and safety measures.

Moreover, Islamic institutions such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs and local mosques can play a key role in mobilizing community support and encouraging charitable donations to help those in need.

Harsh winters are a yearly challenge for Afghanistan, affecting thousands of people, especially those in remote and mountainous regions.

The government's responsibility is to protect its citizens from suffering by developing preventive measures, improving infrastructure, and ensuring rapid emergency response.

Neglecting these duties will not only result in human suffering but also weaken public trust in the government's ability to govern effectively.

Proactive planning and Islamic governance principles must guide decision-makers to prioritize the well-being of citizens and ensure that no Afghan is left to battle the winter alone.

Fida Mohammad

Cancer; the leading cause of death globally



Every year on February 4th, people around the world come together to recognize World Cancer Day, formally established on February 4, 2000, when the Charter of Paris against Cancer was signed during the World Summit against Cancer for the New Millennium.

It is a day to increase awareness and educate people about the prevention, detection, and treatment of this deadly illness.

With about 10 million deaths from the disease in 2022, cancer is the leading cause of death globally, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

On this day, individuals and organizations from all over the world unite to highlight the significance of early detection, improved screening, cutting-edge treatment options, and more robust international efforts in the fight against cancer.

In addition to addressing important issues including cancer care, research, and treatment advancements, this charter highlights the necessity of international cooperation in the fight against cancer.

The theme of World Cancer Day 2025, "United by Unique", highlights the value of individualized, patient-centered care in the fight against cancer.

It highlights how important it is to personalize treatment to each patient's unique needs.

This theme is part of a three-year campaign that will focus on the individual experiences of cancer patients, survivors, and caregivers between 2025 and 2027.

The project advocates for more individualized treatment methods while attempting to promote empathy, compassion, and diversity in cancer care.

In addition to promoting prevention, early detection, and efficient treatment to lower deaths, World Cancer Day serves as a significant worldwide platform for raising awareness of all forms of cancer.

Additionally, it serves as a reminder to people, governments, and organizations to collaborate in order to lessen the damage that cancer has on people, families, and communities worldwide.

There are five common types of cancer as breast cancer (one of the most common cancers in women), lung cancer, cervical cancer, liver cancer, and skin cancer.

In Afghanistan, hundreds of patients, especially those with cancer, who lack access to quality healthcare services attempt to travel to Pakistan for better treatment despite significantly higher costs. Over the past years, Pakistan has repeatedly closed its borders to Afghan patients without passports and visas.

In recent years, there has been reported an increase in the number of cancer patients in the country.

Currently, Afghanistan has three cancer diagnosis and treatment centers located in Herat, Kabul, and Kandahar provinces.

Previously, the country's Ministry of Public Health had reported that annually, 40,000 people in Afghanistan are diagnosed with cancer, with approximately 16,000 to 20,000 losing their lives to the disease.

Sayed Sharif

Electricity shortages in southwest Afghanistan: Disrupting daily life and economic activity

Part I



The southwest zone of Afghanistan, which holds significant industrial and economic importance, is currently facing serious challenges due to electricity shortages.

Despite the electricity generated by the Kajaki Dam, as well as diesel and solar power sources, these provinces' energy needs are not being met.

The power shortage has impacted daily life, commerce, and industry, creating serious obstacles to the region's development.

According to local information, electricity in Kandahar and Helmand provinces primarily comes from the Kajaki Dam, while the remaining two provinces, Zabul and Uruzgan, rely mostly on diesel generators and imported electricity, which fails to resolve the people's challenges.

Helmand province, with an estimated population of around three million, has a significant number of people engaged in agriculture and livestock farming.

Additionally, many are working in the industrial sector.

Currently, there are 152 active industrial factories in the province, employing more than 5,000 young workers.

However, factory owners in Helmand consider the electricity shortage one of their biggest challenges.

They state that to keep their businesses running, they are forced to generate their own electricity under difficult circumstances.

Sayed Amin Anwari, a representative of a cotton-processing factory in Helmand, told The Kabul Times that electricity from the Kajaki Dam is available for only one to two hours in 24 hours.

The rest of the time, they have to rely on privately generated electricity, which is financially burdensome.

He said: "Generating electricity on our own is beyond our financial capacity. Due to the lack of electricity, our production has dropped by 50%."

Anwari added: "Most of the time, we have to use generators.

The Kajaki electricity supply is unpredictable—sometimes it comes for a short while, and sometimes it disappears for days.

Workers wait for it, but if it doesn't come, we can only do enough work to pay their wages."

Helmand residents also cite electricity shortages as one of their biggest challenges, stating that frequent blackouts have disrupted their daily lives.

Hamidullah, a resident of Lashkargah, said he has installed a solar power system at home to meet his household needs, as Kajaki electricity is unreliable throughout the year.

He said, "Our biggest problem is the lack of electricity. Recently, power outages have increased significantly. Many people depend on electricity for their businesses and daily activities. When there's no electricity, everything is left incomplete.

The government must ensure a permanent power supply throughout the year so we can be free from these blackouts."

Local residents stress that the lack of electricity has deprived them of essential services, and they struggle with tasks that are impossible to complete without power.

Mohammad Zahir Jan, another resident of Helmand, emphasized that in today's world, electricity is a fundamental necessity, and the government is responsible for providing electricity to every Afghan household.

He said, "Electricity is an inseparable part of modern life. In winter, we need it for heating, and in summer, we need it for refrigerators, air conditioning, and other essentials. But we don't have it."

According to Zahir Jan, some nights, power outages are so severe that even eating dinner or performing daily tasks becomes difficult without using handheld flashlights.

He explained that while wealthier families have installed solar power systems, poorer families still suffer through dark nights without access to electricity.

"We don't even have enough electricity to charge our mobile phones. If this issue remains unresolved, people's problems will only increase, affecting various aspects of their lives," he warned.

He added, "Sometimes, there's no electricity at all, and we have to rely on handheld flashlights at night.

Those who can afford it have installed solar panels, but families facing financial difficulties don't even have the power to charge their phones."

According to factory owners and small business operators in Helmand, privately generated electricity is extremely costly, making it difficult for businesses to sustain operations. **Ehsanullah Wolasmal**

Afghan refugees again facing forced deportation in neighboring countries



Afghan refugees living in neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran, have once again faced with forced deportation from governments of the respective countries.

Pakistani government has decided to repatriate registered Afghan refugees from the twin cities, Islamabad and Rawalpindi, back to Afghanistan.

A letter from the Pakistani Prime Minister's Office has been shared with Afghanistan embassy to Islamabad and other diplomatic missions in the country, saying that all Afghan migrants with Afghan Citizen Cards (ACC), UNHCR refugees, and other Afghans with legal documents should be expelled from Islamabad and Rawalpindi and sent back to Afghanistan.

Based on Pakistani media reports, in the second phase of the repatriation process, Afghan nationals holding Proof of Registration (PoR) cards will also be removed from Islamabad and Rawalpindi. However, they will not be deported immediately as the federal cabinet has permitted PoR card holders to stay in Pakistan until June 2025.

According to Pakistani official data, around 2 million Afghan refugees hold either PoR or Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) in Pakistan.

The Pakistani government has also set March 31, 2025, as the deadline to relocate Afghan nationals awaiting resettlement in third countries from Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

Local officials in Nangarhar say that in the past week, 120 families and 215 Afghan migrants have been forcibly returned to Afghanistan through the Torkham crossing. According to reports, on Saturday night, the Pakistani government expelled 141 Afghan migrants, many of whom had legal documents.

Based on media reports, for the past two months, the arrest of Afghan refugees in the Pakistan's twin cities, Islamabad and Rawalpindi, has continued in various forms.

With the recent letter from the Pakistani Prime Minister's Office, the forced deportation process of Afghan migrants will speed up in coming days.

On the other hand, Iran has also expedited the deportation process of Afghan refugees in recent weeks.

Iran's Minister of Interior, Iskandar Momeni, in his recent remarks has said that since the beginning of March 2024, 1.1 million Afghan refugees have been deported from his country to Afghanistan, which is a big number for resettlement.

He has highlighted that, as of now, there are six million foreign nationals living in Iran.

He also pointed out that two million of these individuals are residing in Iran illegally, even for short-term stays.

Minister Momeni reminded that there are limited job opportunities available for both refugees and local citizens.

Furthermore, international assistance to address the needs of the migrant population is still lacking.

The Islamic Emirate has repeatedly asked the governments of neighboring countries to stop forced deportation of Afghan refugees, but they have ignored the request; instead, they each time started new phases of forced deportation process of Afghan migrants. Afghanistan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations has decently started distribution of land to returnees in different provinces of the country, which is considered a big support to those families that have returned in the past three years.

Mukhtar Safi

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USD	01	AFN	74.50
GBP	01	AFN	91.05
INR	1000	AFN	848
PKR	1000	AFN	253
EUR	01	AFN	76.16
IRR	1000	AFN	01.33
AED	01	AFN	20.01



Qais Ahmad named player of the match in Dubai Capitals' semifinal push



Afghan cricketer Qais Ahmad delivered a match-winning performance in the UAE T20 League, helping Dubai Capitals secure a crucial victory over Desert Vipers. His outstanding bowling spell of 4 wickets for just 25 runs played a key role in his team's dominant win. As a result, Qais was named the Player of the Match for his exceptional performance.

Dubai Capitals, which also features another Afghan star Gulbadin Naib, put on an impressive display against Desert Vipers. Gulbadin played a vital role with the bat, scoring 55 runs, while Qais Ahmad led the bowling attack with his four-wicket haul. Their combined efforts ensured a convincing victory, knocking down the tournament's top-ranked team.

With this crucial win, Dubai Capitals have successfully qualified for the semifinals of the tournament. The team has been in great form, with key contributions from its star players. The victory not only boosted their confidence but also demonstrated their potential to go all the way in the competition.

Qais Ahmad's performance was a standout moment in the match. His ability to take wickets at crucial stages and maintain tight bowling pressure helped Dubai Capitals dominate the game. His efforts were recognized with the Player of the Match award, further establishing him as one of the tournament's best bowlers.

Dubai Capitals will now shift their focus to the semifinals, where they aim to continue their winning momentum and push for the championship title. With Qais Ahmad's superb bowling form and Gulbadin Naib's strong batting display, the team remains a strong contender for the trophy.

This victory marks a significant milestone for Dubai Capitals and highlights the rising impact of Afghan cricketers in global T20 leagues. Fans will be eagerly watching as Qais Ahmad and his team take on the next challenge in their quest for the title.

The Kabul Times

First round of Muay Thai championship held in Kabul



The National Muay Thai Federation of Afghanistan, in collaboration with a sports gymnasium in Kabul, successfully organized the first round of the Muay Thai Championship. The tournament featured 100 athletes from 20 clubs across Kabul city and lasted for one day.

The competition was held in an individual format, where fighters competed against each other in different weight categories. After an intense series of matches, 50 athletes emerged victorious, securing the first-place positions in their respective divisions.

The primary objective of this tournament was to promote and develop Muay Thai in Afghanistan, providing local athletes with a platform to showcase their skills and improve their competitive experience. Muay Thai, a combat sport with a growing following in the country, has gained popularity among Afghan athletes looking to pursue martial arts professionally.

At the end of the event, the top performers were honored with special awards prepared by the organizers. The recognition aimed to motivate the fighters and encourage further participation in upcoming competitions.

This tournament marks a significant step forward for Muay Thai in Afghanistan, as such events help athletes gain exposure and prepare for national and international competitions. The National Muay Thai Federation continues to work towards the growth of the sport, ensuring that Afghan fighters have access to professional training and competitive opportunities.

With the increasing interest in martial arts, Afghanistan's Muay Thai scene is expected to expand further, allowing talented fighters to represent the country on bigger stages. **The Kabul Times**

Cristiano Ronaldo leads Al-Nassr to a 4-0 victory over Al-Wasl



In a highly anticipated AFC Champions League Week 7 clash, Cristiano Ronaldo's Al-Nassr secured an emphatic 4-0 victory over Al-Wasl. The Saudi Pro League club showcased an outstanding performance, maintaining their dominance throughout the match.

Al-Nassr took an early lead with Ali Al-Hassan and Mohammed Al-Fatil each scoring a goal. However, the real highlight of the game was Cristiano Ronaldo, who delivered an exceptional performance, scoring two goals to seal the victory for his team.

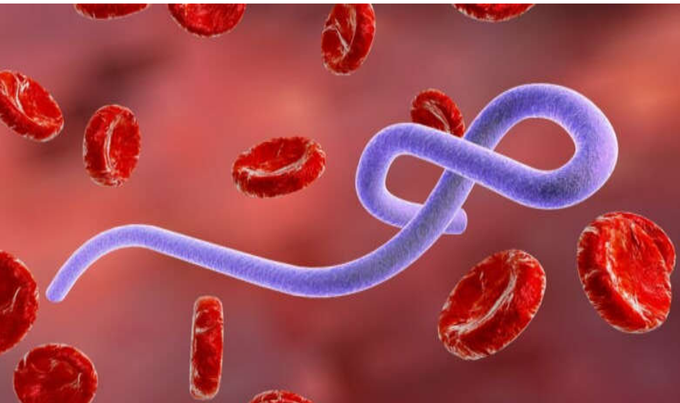
Ronaldo's impact was evident as he capitalized on scoring opportunities with his precise finishing and leadership on the field. His brace further solidified Al-Nassr's attacking strength, proving why he remains a key player for the club.

This commanding win helped Al-Nassr strengthen their position in the tournament. Despite the victory, the team remains in third place in the group standings, keeping their hopes alive for progressing further in the competition.

Al-Nassr's impressive display against Al-Wasl reaffirms their ability to compete at the highest level in Asian football. The team will now focus on their upcoming fixtures as they aim to climb the rankings and secure a spot in the knockout stage.

The Kabul Times

Uganda starts clinical trial to combat Sudan strain of Ebola



Uganda has kicked off a clinical trial of a vaccine against Ebola that killed one person in the outbreak declared last week.

Health workers and other people exposed to the strain are being targeted in the trial which began four days after Uganda announced the death of a nurse in the capital, Kampala.

Two more cases were confirmed on Monday in relatives of the first victim.

It is the sixth time Uganda has been hit by an outbreak of the Sudan strain of the virus, for which there is no approved vaccine. Of the five other Ebola species, just one has licensed vaccines.

The deadliest Ebola epidemic killed more than 11,300 people in West Africa between 2013 and 2016. "This vaccination trial was initiated with record speed," the World Health Organization (WHO) chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said on X.

A system for candidate vaccines was put in place during a previous outbreak of the Sudan Ebola virus in Uganda in 2022, paving the way for a trial during the next outbreak, the WHO said.

The doses are being used in a "ring" vaccination scheme where first jabs are given to all contacts of confirmed Ebola patients, and contacts of contacts.

The WHO said the first ring defined Monday involved 40 direct contacts, and contacts of contacts of the health worker who died.

Human-to-human transmission of Ebola happens through body fluids, with the main symptoms being fever, vomiting, bleeding and diarrhoea.

Aljazeera

Conference held to support small industries in Herat

HERAT: The governor's press office of the country's western province of Herat said Tuesday that an economic conference has been held to support small industries.

To support small industries, find opportunities, provide solutions and strengthen its role in economic development, the conference was held and attended by the provincial governor Mawlavi Islamjar, industrialists, national businessmen, and Heratians, the statement said.

Talking about the significant role of small industries in the country's economic development, the provincial governor asked the capitalists to invest in small industries, which is an urgent need of the society.

Mawlavi Islamjar further assured the investors of providing facilities such as land distribution, electricity supply and complete security and said: "There is no intermediary between the local administration and the investors, and every investor in case of a problem can refer without any intermediary to the provincial authority and the relevant officials have always been committed to addressing challenges facing the traders and investors."

Meanwhile, a number of investors assured that they are ready to invest in small industries and activate manufacturing factories in Herat Industrial City.

The Kabul Times

Over 35,700 acres of land announced Emirati in Herat, ministry



KABUL: The Ministry of Justice, in a statement, said Tuesday that over 35,871 acres of land have been announced as Emirati land in the country's western province of Herat.

The ministry's concerning commission after assessing the documents of tens of thousands of land in Rubat Sangi and Karkh districts of the province, has announced 35,871 acres of land as state-land, the statement said.

The statement assured that the reclaiming of the usurped state land was one of the goals of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

Reclaiming the state land can further strengthen the relationship between the system and the people, and it is a good step taken by the Islamic Emirate.

Previously, the ministry's concerning commission, after assessing the documents of tens of thousands of land in various parts of Kunduz, Jawzjan, Takhar, Ghazni, Ghor, Paktia, Khost, Zabul, Maidan Wardak, Bamyan, and Panjshir provinces, had announced 65,000 acres of land as state land. **The Kabul Times**

Trump's threat to reclaim

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Expressing satisfaction with the Islamic Emirate's achievements over the past three years, Mujahid noted that, given the dynamics of international politics, the current government maintains political and economic ties with over 40 countries.

He further highlighted the ongoing development of relations between the Islamic Emirate and Islamic nations. Also, he criticized the lack of engagement from Western countries with the Islamic Emirate, attributing this to flaws in their policies and perspectives.

The Kabul Times

Heavy snow hits northern Japan, disrupting daily life

Record-breaking snowfall fell on Japan's northern main island of Hokkaido, disrupting traffic, causing airport closures, and delaying deliveries on Tuesday.

The Hokkaido prefectural government said record-breaking snowfall has been observed, especially in the eastern regions of the island, including Obihiro and Kushiro, whose city offices received dozens of calls for help from drivers whose vehicles had stalled in the snow.

The heavy snow and traffic disruptions came just as a popular snow festival began in Sapporo in southern Hokkaido, although the city did not face major disruptions. Television footage showed residents shoveling snow and passengers pushing vehicles that got stuck. So far, no injuries or major damage have been reported. In Obihiro, record-breaking snowfall of 129 centimeters (4 feet) was detected earlier Tuesday.



The Japan Meteorological Agency said two powerful low-pressure systems are moving on both sides of the Japanese archipelago, sending cold air into the region. The agency predicted up to 100 centimeters (3.2 feet) of snowfall in northwestern Japan and 50 centimeters (1.6 feet) more snowfall in Hokkaido over the next 24 hours through Wednesday evening.

The prefecture said parts of highways and main roads were closed, and train services in the affected areas were suspended. Runways were closed due to snow at Obihiro and Kushiro airports, while dozens of flights in and out of Hokkaido were canceled, affecting thousands of people. About 370 schools canceled classes Tuesday across Hokkaido, according to the prefecture. The snow also caused closures of post offices and other distribution services, delaying deliveries within Hokkaido and to destinations across Japan.

Hokkaido officials called on the residents and visitors to carry shovels and warm clothes in their vehicles in case they stall in the snow. **Alarabiya**